Exoskeleton Robotics
Chapter Eight - Upper and Lower Extremity Exoskeletons Andres F. Ruiz-Olaya , Alberto Lopez-Delis , Adson Ferreira da Rocha science direct 5 December 2018
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/chapter/monograph/abs/pii/B9780128125397000118

Robotic exoskeletons are wearable machines that attach to a person's body and move in ways similar to human joints. They were first explored in the 1960s, when the U.S. military and researchers began imagining powered "suits" around the same time people at Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories were developing a suit that could boost human strength.

Exoskeleton (human) 3 December 2025 wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exoskeleton_(human)
A robotic exoskeleton that enhances one's range of motion, like extra arms, braces or splits, but not prosthetics. They are used for medical, occupational (reducing injury or fatigue ,recreational,research, and education. They were invented in the mid to late 19th century (depending on your definition) and were all occupational, although none became popular.

Underwater Robotics

Autonomous underwater vehicle October 27 2025 wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_underwater_vehicle
Is a robot that autonomously does something underwater. They are used commercially, for research, recreationally, for illegal drug trafficking, air crash investigations, and for the military. They navigate either from dead reckoning or an underwater acoustic positioning system (echolocation). For propulsion they use either a thruster unit or an electric motor gear box, a lip seal and a propeller.

Underwater Robotics: How It Works and Examples Brooke Becher January 23, 2024 built in
https://builtin.com/articles/underwater-robotics

This article talks about many different under-water-robots
OceanOneK: it can only withstand 1,000 meters of pressure and is just like a human… which of course means it bareilly works
Bioswimmer: helps defend ports, and is based on tuna
The wave glider: Data collection it is a fish based thing that is tethered to a ship on the surface

Sports and Fitness Robotics

Box, run, crash: China's humanoid robot games show advances and limitations Amy Hawkins May 2025 Guardian

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/aug/15/china-world-humanoid-robot-games-advances-limitations

At the first-ever World Humanoid Robot Games in Beijing, small humanoid robots from top Chinese universities competed in events like kickboxing, football, dancing, and running. The robots struggled with things like balance and battery life—one even lost its head during a race—but the crowd enjoyed the spectacle.

Autonomous Robots and the Future of Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers 3Laws
https://3laws.io/pages/Autonomous_Robots_and_the_Future_of_Fitness_and_Recreational_Sports_Centers.html
This article reports that most of most (40%) of gym goers prefer automated coaching than humans. Because they are *always* available. In sports such as golf and tennis (I can attest to this) use robots for ball retrieval. People are also researching safety robots and predict they can reduce injury by 4.5 per 100 hours of playing.

Disaster Response Robotics

Autonomous Robots for Earthquake Disaster Relief ghostrobots
https://www.ghostrobotics.io/case-studies/autonomous-robots-for-earthquake-disaster-relief

Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan experienced a serious earthquake; so they deployed a little dog-like robot to deliver medical supplies, food, and water. It had also helped communicate because the earthquake destroyed many cell towers. It also set the precedent that robots could be used and be effective in disaster situations.

NYU Tandon team help develop bio-inspired robotics for disaster response and construction, in new NSF-funded project Maurizio Porfiri Semiha Ergan Tandon school of engineering.
https://engineering.nyu.edu/news/nyu-tandon-team-help-develop-bio-inspired-robotics-disaster-response-and-construction-new-nsf
This robot constructs a little path for rescuers to easily get to areas that would otherwise be hard to reach. Made by the New Jersey Institute of Technology and The University of Scranton created the Kastor robotic system. It uses a lot of small robots to transport equipment and clear debris. Most of the work in disaster response.